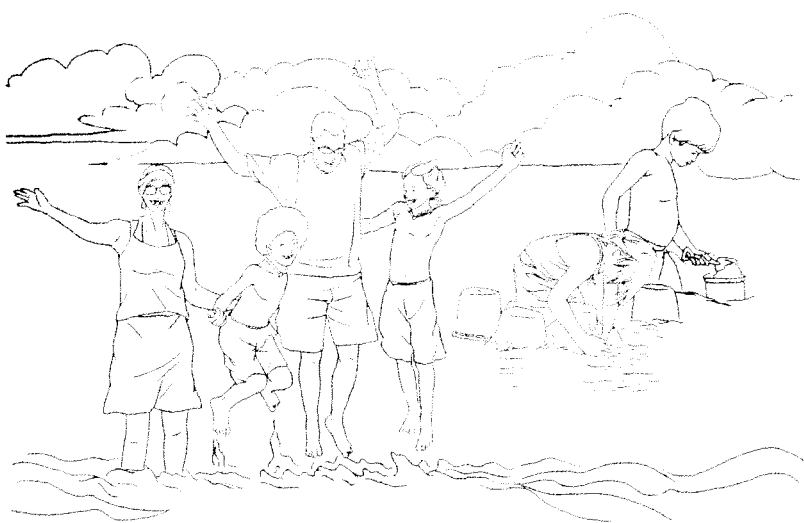


八月 August



August Calendar

Summer Fun

Sea Animals

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Zheng He

Try It Out!

八月月历

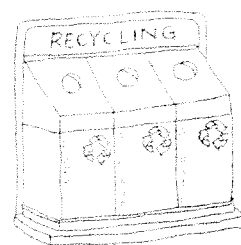
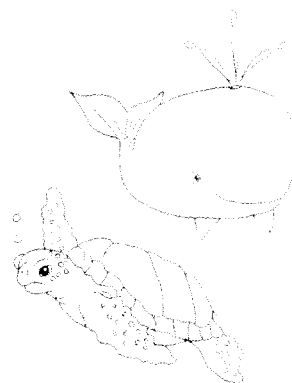
夏天乐

海洋生物

资源的节约、再生和回收

郑和

每月一练

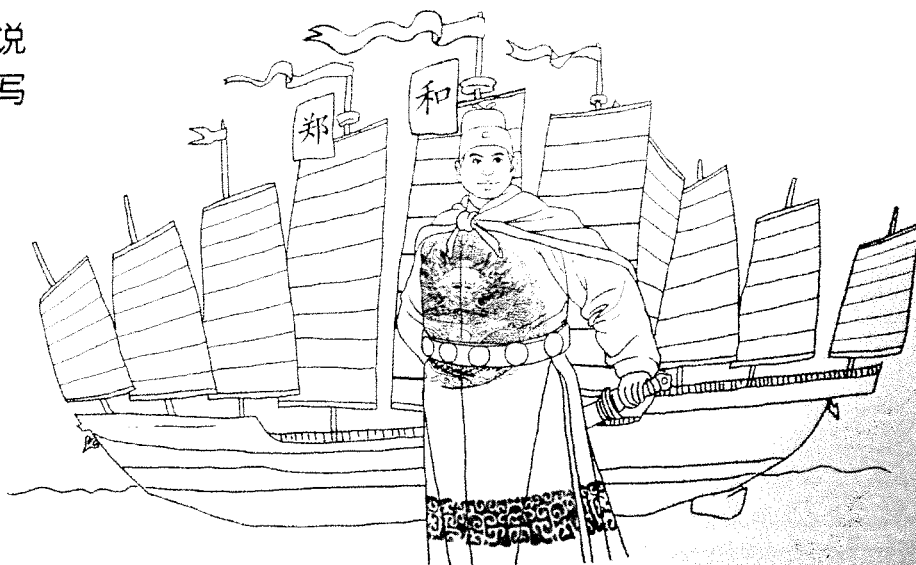


Let's Talk!

Let's Write!

说一说

写一写

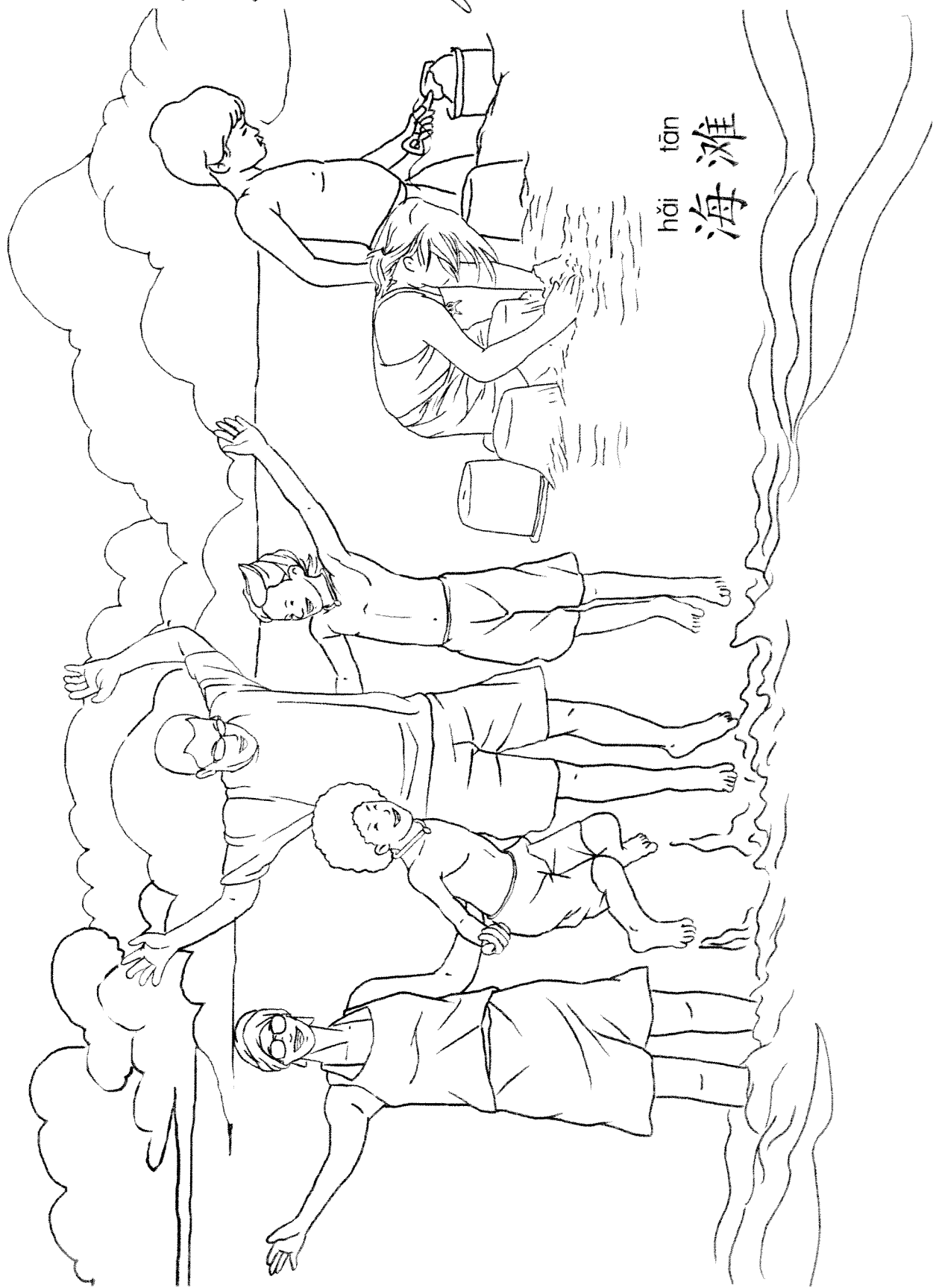


shǔ

暑假

jià

hǎi tān
海滩



○
年

August / 月

[illegible]

名字：_____月_____日

What's Happening in August?

八月知多少?

1. 今天 jīn tiān shì 是 _____ 月 yuè _____ 日 rì。

2. 明天 míng tiān shì 是 _____ 月 yuè _____ 日 rì。

3. 后天 hòu tiān shì 是 _____ 月 yuè _____ 日 rì。

4. 昨天 zuó tiān shì 是 星期 xīng qī _____。

5. 前天 qián tiān shì 是 星期 xīng qī _____。

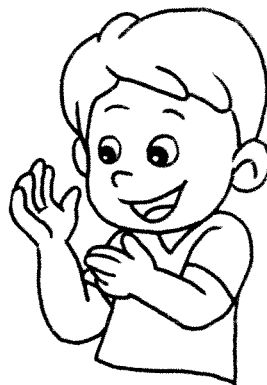
6. 八月 bā yuè 一共 yí gòng 有 _____ 天 tiān。

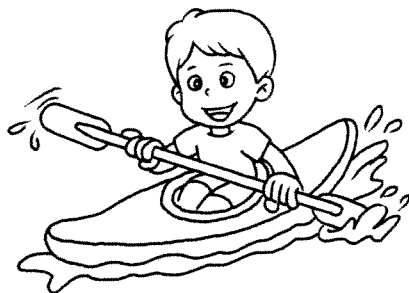
7. 八月 bā yuè 中 zhōng 特别 tè bié 的 de 日子 rì zi shì 是 _____。

8. 八月 bā yuè 的 de 天气 tiān qì 很 hěn _____。

9. 八月 bā yuè 十五 shí wǔ 日 rì 的 de 一星期 yì xīng qī 前 qián 是 _____ 月 yuè _____ 日 rì。

10. _____ 的生日 de shēng rì shì 是 _____ 月 yuè _____ 日 rì。
(a person's name)

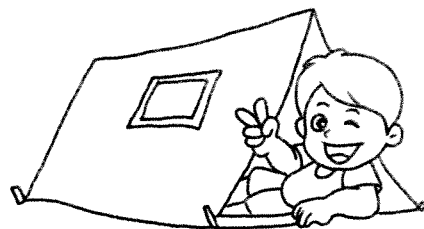




huá chuán
划船



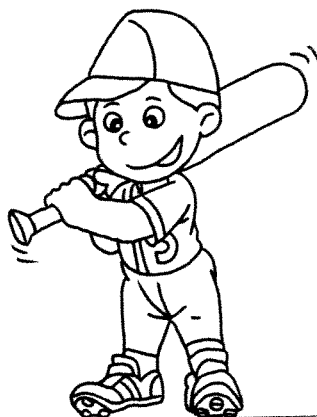
yě cān
野餐



lù yíng
露营



hǎi tān
海滩



dǎ bàng qiú
打棒球



lǚ xíng
旅行
travel



qí chē
骑车

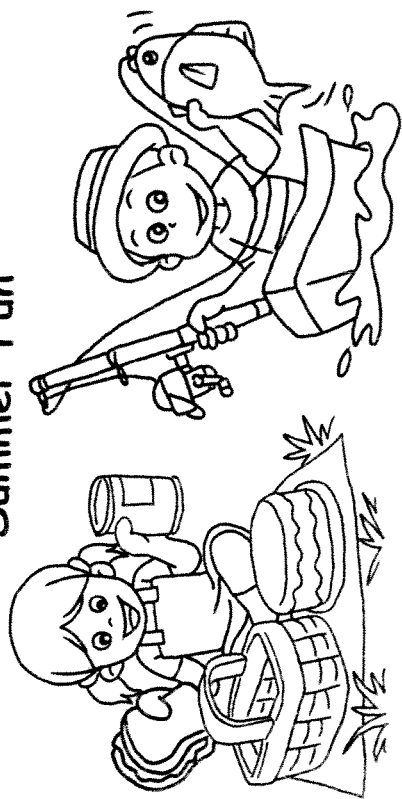


diào yú
钓鱼



chōng làng
冲浪

夏天乐 Summer Fun



名字: _____

xià tiān dào le wǒ xǐ huan
夏天到了，我喜欢
In the summer, I like to...

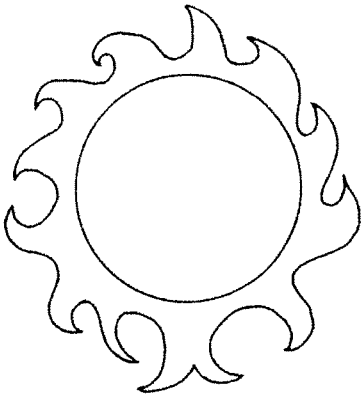
二

xià tiān dào le wǒ xǐ huan
夏天到了，我喜欢

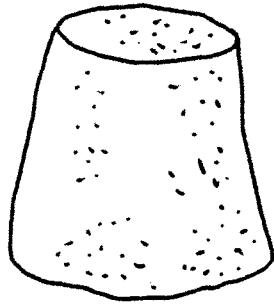
xià tiān dào le wǒ xǐ huan
夏天到了，我喜欢

三

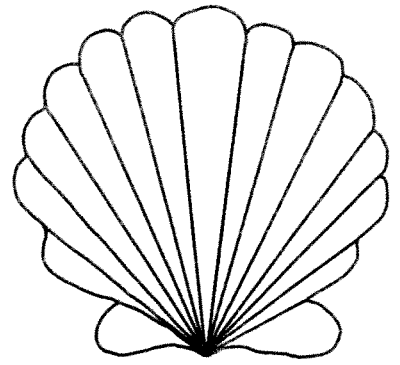
一



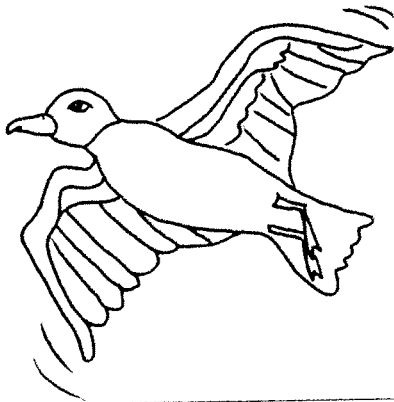
tài yáng
太阳



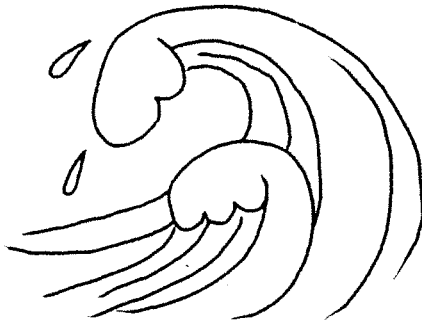
shā
沙



bèi ké
贝壳



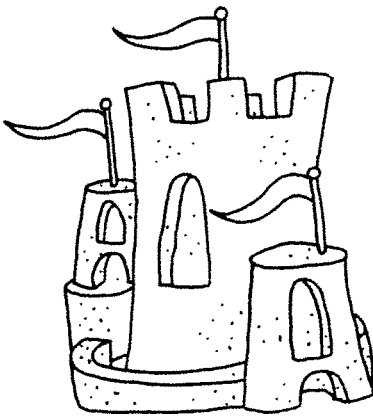
hǎi ōu
海鸥



hǎi làng
海浪



jiù shēng yuán
救生员



chéng bǎo
城堡



kǎo ròu
烤肉



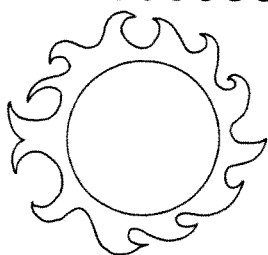
shài tài yáng
晒太阳

Read and Circle: At the Beach
读一读，圈一圈：在海滩

Circle the word that matches the picture on the left.



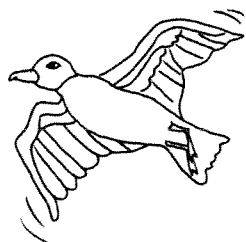
hǎi ōu hǎi làng bèi ké
 海鸥 海浪 贝壳



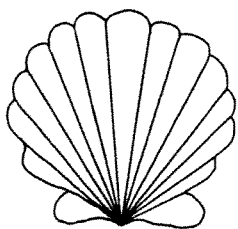
chéng bǎo kǎo ròu tài yáng
 城堡 烤肉 太阳



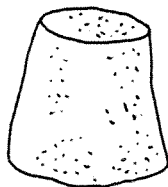
hǎi làng jiù shēng yuán shài tài yáng
 海浪 救生员 晒太阳



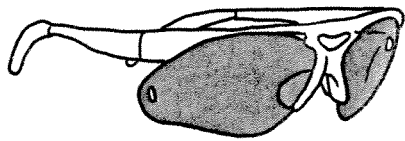
hǎi làng hǎi ōu hǎi tān
 海浪 海鸥 海滩



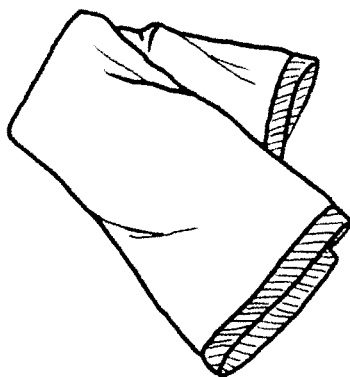
tài yáng kǎo ròu bèi ké
 太阳 烤肉 贝壳



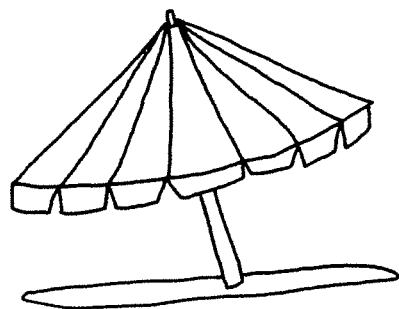
shā hǎi làng
 沙 海 浪



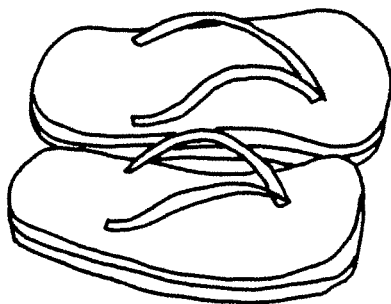
tài yáng yǎn jìng
太阳眼镜



máo jīn
毛巾



hǎi tān sǎn
海滩伞



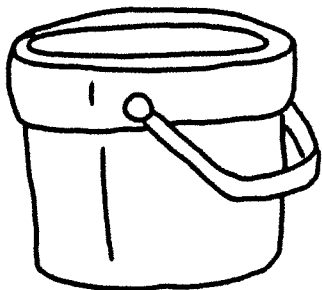
tuō xié
拖鞋



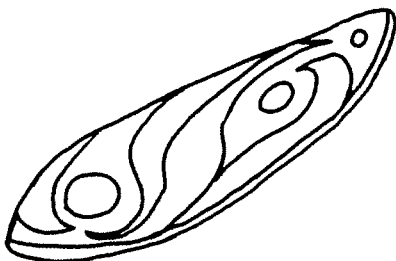
fáng shài yóu
防晒油



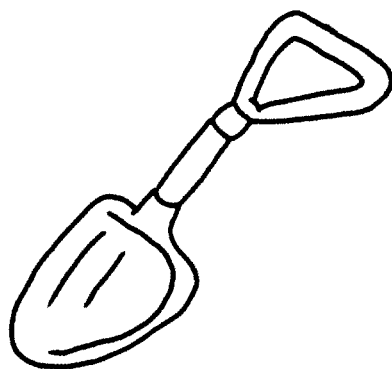
yóu yǒng yī
游泳衣



shuǐ tǒng
水桶



chōng làng bǎn
冲浪板

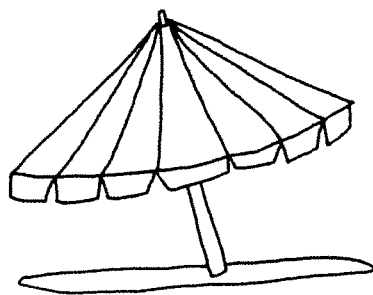


chǎn zi
铲子

Read and Circle: Beach Words

读一读，圈一圈：海滩词语

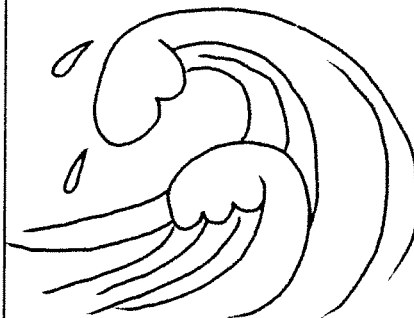
Circle the word that matches the picture.



chǎn zi
铲子

hǎi tān sǎn
海滩伞

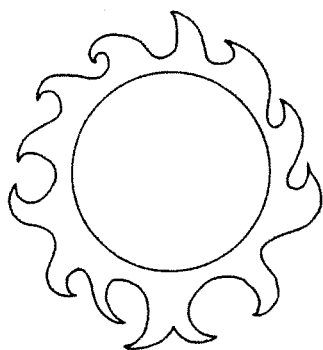
chōng làng bǎn
冲浪板



hǎi làng
海浪

máo jīn
毛巾

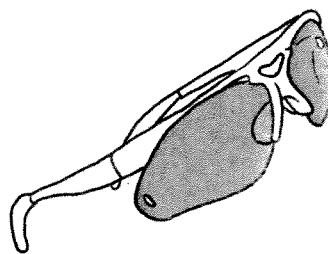
tuō xié
拖鞋



chéng bǎo
城堡

bèi ké
贝壳

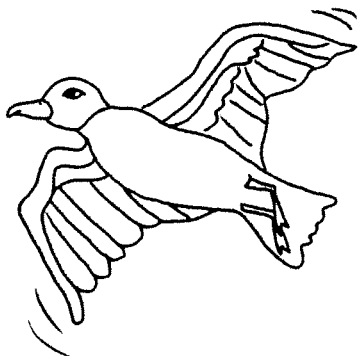
tài yáng
太阳



fáng shài yóu
防晒油

tài yáng yǎn jìng
太阳眼镜

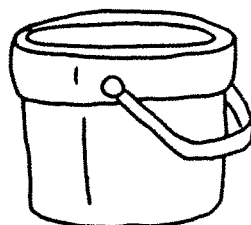
hǎi làng
海浪



hǎi ōu
海鸥

bèi ké
贝壳

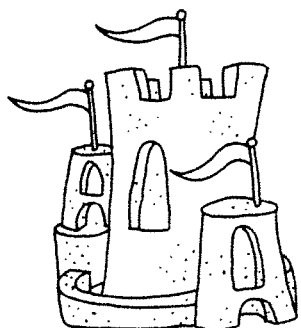
kǎo ròu
烤肉



tuō xié
拖鞋

shā
沙

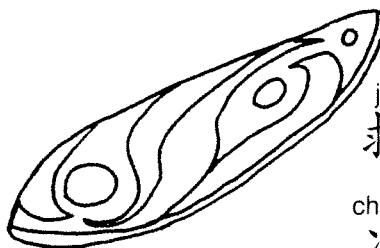
shuǐ tǒng
水桶



yóu yǒng yī
游泳衣

kǎo ròu
烤肉

chéng bǎo
城堡



bèi ké
贝壳

jiù shēng yuán
救生员

chōng làng bǎn
冲浪板

Guess and Write: What Is That?

猜一猜，写一写：那是什么？

Use words from the word bank to fill in the blanks.

chōng làng bǎn

冲浪板

kǎo ròu

烤肉

jiù shēng yuán

救生员

shài tài yáng

晒太阳

yóu yǒng yī

游泳衣

hǎi tān

海滩

hǎi ōu

海鸥

chǎn zi

铲子

tài yáng yǎn jìng

太阳眼镜

1. The shore along the sea.

2. To cook outdoors.

3. A tool you need to build sandcastles.

4. Expose your body to the sun.

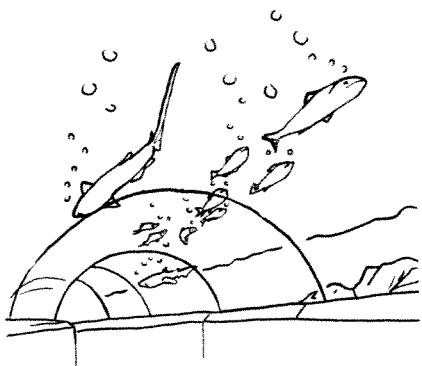
5. An object you wear to block the sunlight.

6. Use it for surfing.

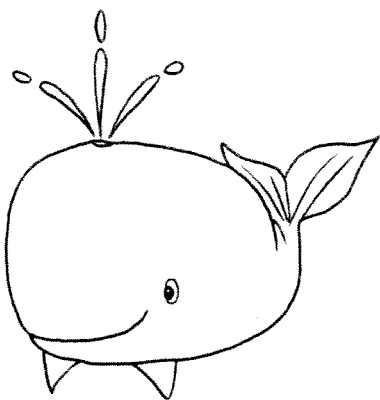
7. A bird that lives by the sea.

8. A person who rescues swimmers in the ocean.

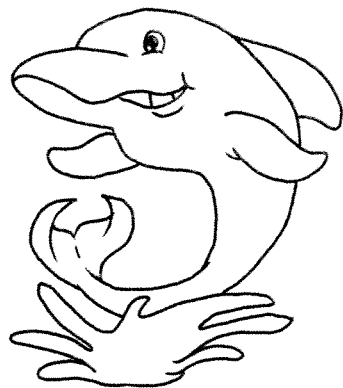
9. You wear it when you swim.



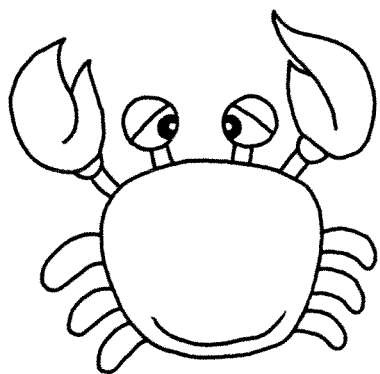
shuǐ zú guǎn
水族馆



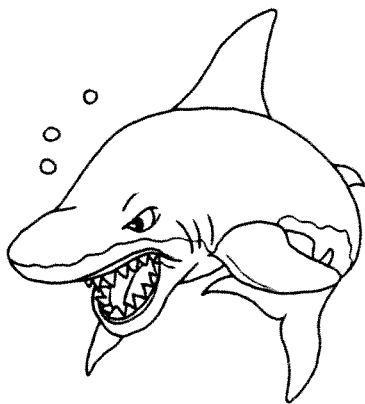
jīng yú
鲸鱼



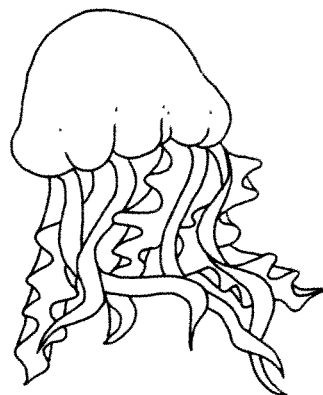
hǎi tún
海豚



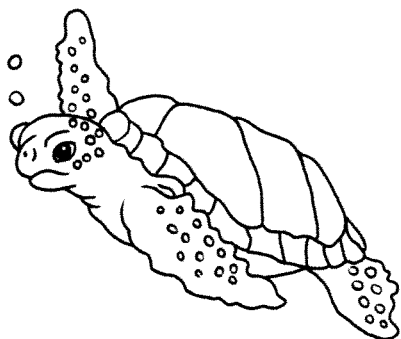
páng xiè
螃蟹



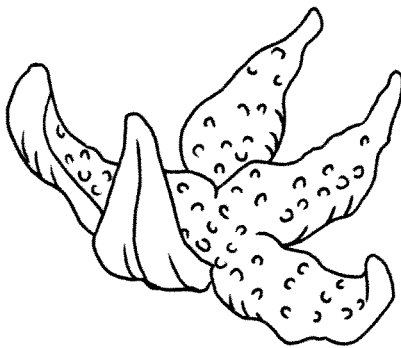
shā yú
鲨鱼



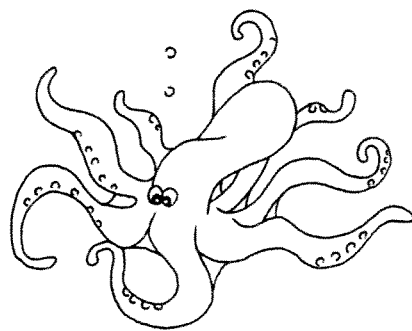
shuǐ mǔ
水母



hǎi guī
海龟



hǎi xīng
海星



zhāng yú
章鱼

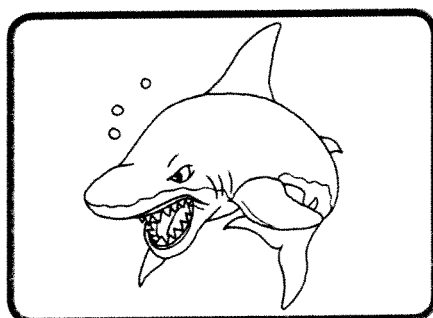
Word Puzzle: Sea Animals

填字谜：海洋生物

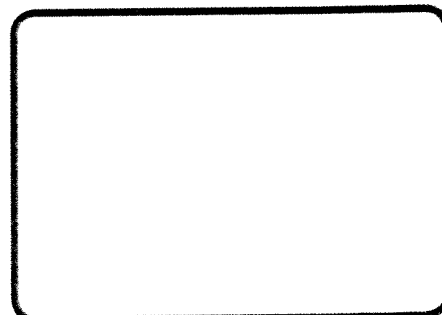
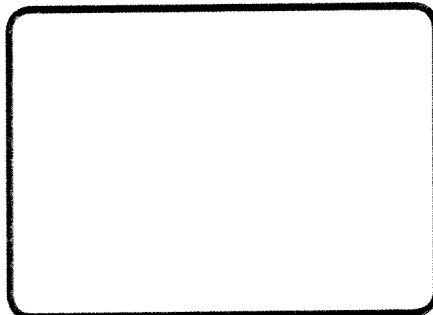
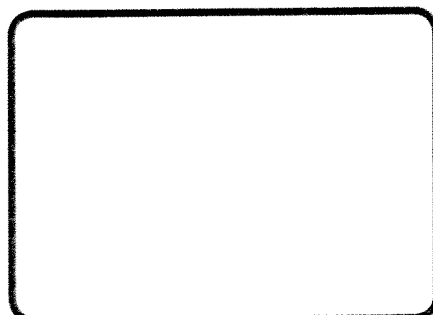
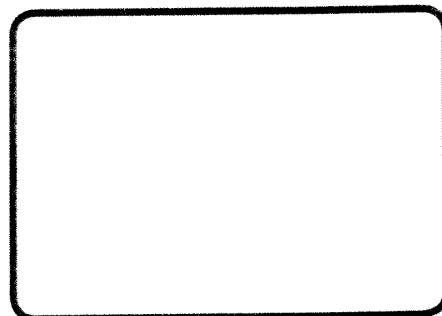
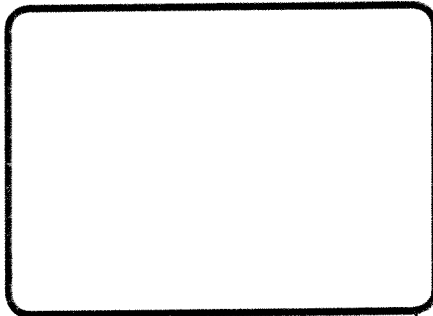
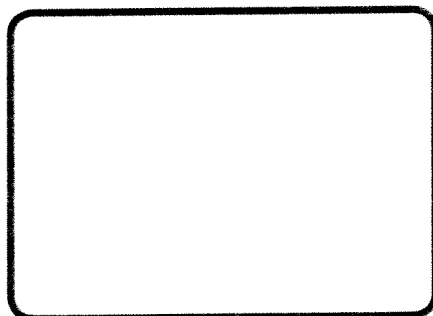
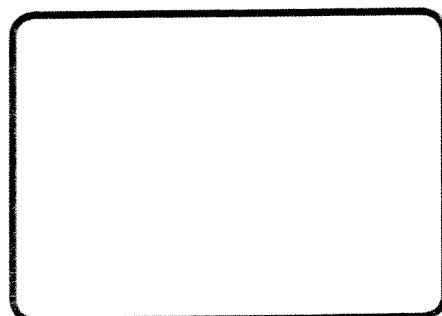
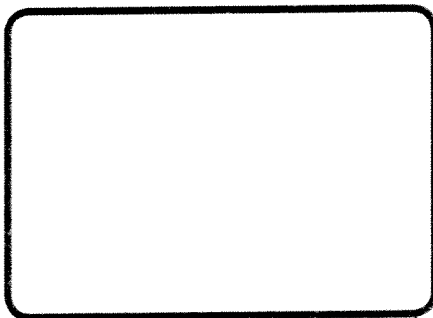
Combine two of the single characters in the boxes to make up the names of different sea animals.

lóng 龙	hǎi 海	yú 鱼	guī 龟	jīng 鲸	zhāng 章
mǔ 母	xiā 虾	shuǐ 水	xīng 星	tún 豚	shā 鲨

Draw a picture of each sea animal and label them in the spaces provided.



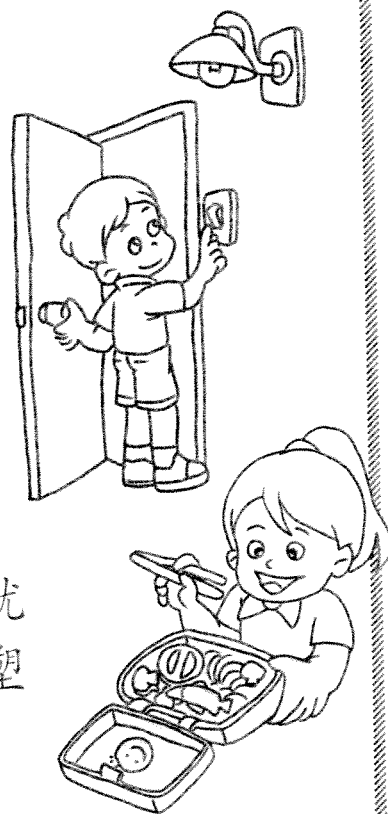
shā yú
鲨鱼



Reading: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

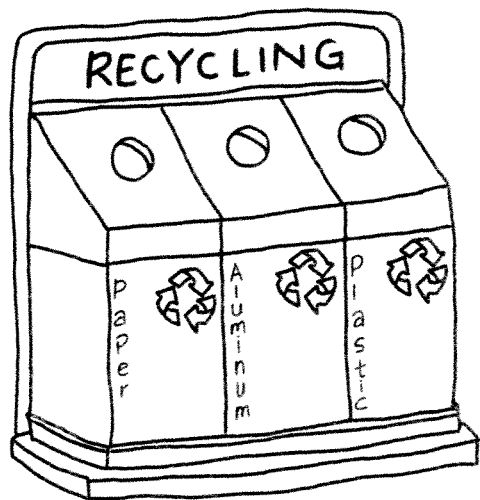
读一读: 资源的节约、再生和回收

我们每天制造很多垃圾。你知道这些垃圾都到哪里去了呢? 它们都被丢到垃圾场埋起来。很多人不喜欢住在垃圾场附近。可是我们制造的垃圾越来越多, 而埋垃圾的地方却越来越少。



因此我们应该减少制造垃圾。我们可以买小包装的食物或玩具, 这样就可以减少垃圾。另外我们也可以使用塑胶盒装午餐, 用完后清洗, 下次再用。

很多城市都有垃圾车到家里来收垃圾。最好事先把垃圾分类处理好, 因为有些东西可以回收。回收就是把旧的东西加工处理后再生变成新的, 重新使用。像报纸、纸盒、杂志等都是纸做的, 这些都可以回收, 然后再生。其他像玻璃瓶、罐头和塑胶桶等也都可以回收、再生。



如果大家都学会资源节约、回收和再生的观念, 我们的地球就会变得更安全更健康! 让我们一起来看看吧!

Wǒ men měi tiān zhì zào hěn duō lā jī. Nǐ zhī dào zhè xiē lā jī dōu dào nǎ lǐ qù le ne? Tā men dōu bèi diū dào lā jī chǎng mái qǐ lai. Hěn duō rén bù xǐ huan zhù zài lā jī chǎng fù jìn. Kě shì wǒ men zhì zào de lā jī yuè lái yuè duō, ér mái lā jī de dì fang què yuè lái yuè shǎo.

Yīn cǐ wǒ men yīng gāi jiǎn shǎo zhì zào lā jī. Wǒ men kě yǐ mǎi xiǎo bāo zhuāng de shí wù huò wán jù, zhè yàng jiù kě yǐ jiǎn shǎo lā jī. Lìng wài wǒ men yě kě yǐ shǐ yòng sù jiāo hé zhuāng wǔ cān, yòng wán hòu qīng xǐ, xià cì zài yòng.

Hěn duō chéng shì dōu yǒu lā jī chē dào jiā lǐ lái shōu lā jī. Zuì hǎo shì xiān bǎ lā jī fēn lèi chū lǐ hǎo, yīn wèi yǒu xiē dōng xī kě yǐ huí shōu. Huí shōu jiù shì bǎ jiù de dōng xī jiā gōng chǔ lǐ hòu zài shēng biàn chéng xīn de, chóng xīn shǐ yòng. Xiàng bào zhǐ, zhǐ zhāng, zá zhì děng dōu shì zhǐ zuò de, zhè xiē dōu kě yǐ huí shōu, rán hòu zài shēng. Qí tā xiàng bō lì píng, guǎn tóu hé sù jiāo tǒng děng yě dōu kě yǐ huí shōu, zài shēng.

Rú guǒ dà jiā dōu xué huì zī yuán jié yuē, huí shōu hé zài shēng de guān niàn, wǒ men de dì qiú jiù huì biàn de gèng ān quán gèng jiàn kāng! Ràng wǒ men yì qǐ nǚ lì ba!

We produce garbage every day. Do you know where all of our garbage goes? It goes to landfills. A landfill is a place where garbage is dumped and buried. Most people do not want to live near landfills. But, as we produce more garbage, there are fewer places to bury it.

Therefore, we should find ways to reduce the amount of garbage we produce. We can buy foods and toys that come in smaller packages to reduce our garbage. We can also pack our lunch in plastic containers that can be washed and used again.

In many towns and cities, garbage trucks go to homes to pick up garbage. It is best to sort your garbage so that some of it can be recycled. Recycle means to make old things into new things that can be used again. Newspapers, boxes, magazines and many other things are made of paper that can be recycled and used again. Other items such as bottles, jars, cans, and plastic containers can also be recycled and reused.

If we all learn to reduce, reuse, and recycle, the earth will be a safer and healthier place to live. Let's work together to make this happen!

Circle: True or False?

圈一圈: 对不对?

Read each sentence and circle the correct answer.

1. lí kāi fáng jiān shí guān dēng
离开房间时关灯。
Turn off the light when you leave the room. duì bú duì
对 / 不对
2. yòng zhǐ dài zhuāng wǔ cān hé shuǐ píng
用纸袋装午餐和水瓶。
Bring lunch in a paper bag and a new bottle of water every day. 对 / 不对
3. bái zhǐ liǎng miàn yìn shuā
白纸两面印刷。
Print on both sides of the paper. 对 / 不对
4. mǎi dà bāo zhuāng wán jù
买大包装玩具。
Buy toys in big packages. 对 / 不对
5. bǎ lā jī fēn lèi
把垃圾分类。
Sort out the garbage. 对 / 不对
6. huí shōu jiù yī hé xié zi
回收旧衣和鞋子。
Recycle old clothes and shoes. 对 / 不对
7. zài hǎi tān shàng luàn diū lā jī
在海滩上乱丢垃圾。
Throw garbage on the beach. 对 / 不对
8. yòng shuǐ píng jiā xīn shuǐ
用水瓶加新水。
Refill water in a reusable water bottle. 对 / 不对
9. wǔ cān shǐ yòng yí cì xìng cān jù
午餐使用一次性餐具。
Pack lunch with disposable plates and spoons. 对 / 不对
10. huí shōu bō li zhǐ bǎn guǎn tóu hé píng guǎn
回收玻璃、纸板、罐头和瓶罐。
Recycle glass, cardboard, cans and jars. 对 / 不对
11. jìn kě néng zǒu lù shàng xué
尽可能走路上学。
Walk to school if you can. 对 / 不对
12. bā niú nǎi píng diū jìn lā jī tǒng
把牛奶瓶丢进垃圾桶。
Throw the milk container in the garbage can. 对 / 不对

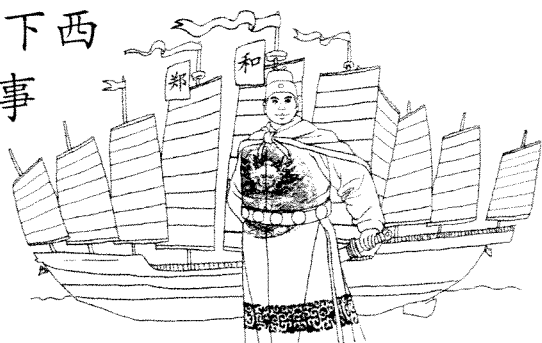
早在哥伦布发现美洲新大陆约60年以前，中国明代的郑和已经完成七次到非洲和亚洲的海上探险航行。

郑和生在云南的回族家庭。他的祖父和父亲都曾去过麦加。郑和从小就喜欢听航海探险的故事，尤其是神秘的阿拉伯故事和马可波罗游记。

郑和十二岁时，就被明朝的军队抓去当太监。不久他被送到皇宫当侍卫，后来成为明成祖的大将，被尊称为“三宝太监”。因为他很聪明又有战功，明成祖很信任他，派他到国外推广外交，宣传中国文化。

从1405到1433的二十八年期间，郑和带领了一支庞大的“宝船”舰队向西洋航行七次，横越中国海、红海和印度洋，并在第四次航行时到达最远的非洲东岸。他的舰队包括了两百多艘船和两万八千个船员、士兵、技术员和翻译员等。郑和到访了三十个国家并且赠送了很多丝绸、茶叶、金银和瓷器等礼物。郑和也带了很多西方国家的香料、象牙、药品、珍珠和珍奇的动物回中国。

在那期间，外国很多国王、使节和商人纷纷来中国加强合作关系。此外，郑和七次下西洋也大大地推动了全世界的航海事业。郑和下西洋比哥伦布发现美洲早了87年，比麦哲伦航行到东南亚早了116年。



Zǎo zài Gē Lún Bù fā xiàn měi zhōu xīn dà lù yuē liù shí nián yǐ qián, zhōng guó míng dài de Zhèng Hé yǐ jīng wán chéng qī cì dào fēi zhōu hé yà zhōu de hǎi shàng tàn xiǎn háng xíng.

Zhèng Hé shēng zài yún nán de huí zú jiā tíng. Tā de zǔ fù hé fù qīn dōu céng qù guò mài jiā. Zhèng Hé cóng xiǎo jiù xǐ huān tīng háng hǎi tàn xiǎn de gù shì, yóu qí shì shén mì de ā lǎ bó gù shì hé Mǎ Kě Bō Luó yóu jì.

Zhèng Hé shí èr suì shí, jiù bèi míng cháo de jūn duì zhuā qù dāng tài jiàn. Bù jiǔ tā bèi sòng dào huáng gōng dāng shì wèi, hòu lái chéng wéi Míng Chéng Zǔ de dà jiàng, bèi zūn chēng wéi "sān bǎo tài jiàn". Yīn wèi tā hěn cōng míng yòu yǒu zhàn gōng, Míng Chéng Zǔ hěn xìn rèn tā, pài tā dào guó wài tuī guǎng wài jiāo, xuān chuán zhōng guó wén huà.

Cóng yī sī líng wǔ dào yī sī sān sān de èr shí bā nián qī jiān, Zhèng Hé dài lǐng le yì zhī páng dà de "bǎo chuán" jiàn duì xiàng xī yáng háng xíng qī cì, héng yuè zhōng guó hǎi, hóng hǎi hé yīn dù yáng, bìng zài dì sì cì háng xíng shí dào dá zuì yuǎn de fēi zhōu dōng àn. Tā de jiàn duì bǎo kuò le liǎng bǎi duō sōu chuán hé liǎng wàn bā qiān gè chuán yuán, shì bīng, jì shù yuán hé fān yì yuán děng. Zhèng Hé dào fǎng le sān shí gè guó jiā bìng qiè zèng sòng le hěn duō sī chóu, chá yè, jīn yīn hé cí qì děng lǐ wù. Zhèng Hé yě dài le hěn duō xī fāng guó jiā de xiāng liào, xiàng yá, yào pǐn, zhēn zhū hé zhēn qí de dòng wù huí zhōng guō.

Zài nà qī jiān, wài guó hěn duō guó wáng, shǐ jié hé shāng rén fēn fēn lái zhōng guó jiā qióng hé zuò guān xi. Cǐ wài, Zhèng Hé qī cì xià xī yáng yě dà dà de tuī dòng le quán shì jiè de háng hǎi shì yè. Zhèng Hé xià xī yáng bǐ Gē Lún Bù fā xiàn měi zhōu zǎo le bā shí qī nián, bǐ Mài Zhé Lún háng xíng dào dōng nán yà zǎo le yì bǎi yī shí liù nián.

About 60 years before Columbus discovered America, a Chinese explorer named Zheng He led seven voyages to explore Africa and Asia.

Zheng He was born in Yunnan province, China. He came from a Muslim family. Both his grandfather and father had made journeys to Mecca and Zheng He was fascinated by the tales of far away lands that he heard during his childhood. He loved to listen to mysterious Arabian stories and the adventures of Marco Polo.

When Zheng He was 12 years old, he was captured in an army attack. He was sent to work in the Imperial Court and eventually became an important advisor to Emperor Cheng Zu. He became known as "San Bao", which means "Three Jewels". Because of his high intelligence and achievements during battles, he won the trust of Emperor Cheng Zu and was chosen to lead diplomatic missions to the West.

For 28 years, from 1405 to 1433, Zheng He led a massive "Treasure Fleet" and traveled to the West seven times. On these voyages he crossed the China Sea, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and even reached the east coast of Africa during his 4th voyage. His fleet consisted of more than 200 ships that carried 2,800 crewmen which included sailors, soldiers, engineers, and interpreters. Zheng He visited more than 30 countries and presented gifts of tea, silk, gold, silver, and porcelain from China. In return he received spices, ivory, medicines, pearls and rare animals to take back to China.

Zheng He's voyages were a great contribution to the progress of navigation in his time. During the time of his voyages many kings, ambassadors and businessmen traveled to China. It is noteworthy that his first voyage was completed 87 years before Columbus sailed to America and 116 years before Magellan's voyage to Southeast Asia.

Quiz: Zheng He
考考你：郑和

Answer the following questions.

1. zhèng hé xià xī yáng yí gòng jǐ cì
郑和下西洋一共几次？
How many voyages did Zheng He make?

2. zhèng hé wèi shén me yào xià xī yáng
郑和为什么要下西洋？
Why did Zheng He make these voyages?

3. zhèng hé zuì yuǎn dào dá shén me dì fang? shì dì jǐ cì háng xíng dào dá de?
郑和最远到达什么地方？是第几次航行到达的？
Where is the farthest place that Zheng He visited? During which voyage did he visit this place?

4. zhèng hé cóng zhōng guó dài shén me wù pǐn zuò wéi lǐ wù
郑和从中国带什么物品作为礼物？
What gifts did Zheng He bring from China to the West?

5. zhèng hé cóng wài guó dài huí shén me wù pǐn
郑和从外国带回什么物品？
What did Zheng He bring back to China from his voyages?

6. zhèng hé xià xī yáng duì shì jiè yǒu shén me gòng xiàn
郑和下西洋对世界有什么贡献？
What was the most important contribution of Zheng He's voyages to the world?

Let's Talk!
说一说

Dialogue 1

nǐ xǐ huan qù hǎi tān ma
(A) 你喜欢去海滩吗?
(Do you like to go to the beach?)

xǐ huan a
(B) 喜欢啊!

nǐ hé shéi qù hǎi tān
(A) 你和谁去海滩?

yǒu shí hou hé bà ba mā ma yǒu shí hou hé péng you
(B) 有时候和爸爸妈妈，有时候和朋友。

nǐ men qù hǎi tān zuò xiē shén me
(A) 你们去海滩做些什么?

wǒ men qù yóu yǒng huá shuǐ huò shài tài yáng
(B) 我们去游泳、滑水或晒太阳。



Dialogue 2

zhè gè shǔ jià nǐ yào qù nǎ lǐ
(A) 这个暑假你要去哪里?

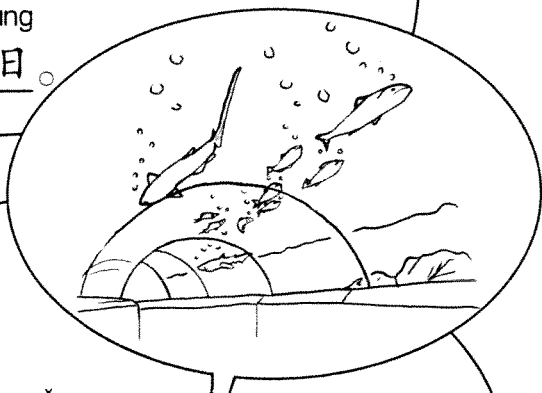
wǒ bà ba mā ma yào dài wǒ qù shuǐ zú guǎn
(B) 我爸爸妈妈要带我去水族馆。

qù shuǐ zú guǎn yào zuò shén me
(A) 去水族馆要做什么?

wǒ men yào qù kàn shā yú hé hǎi tún
(B) 我们要去看鲨鱼和海豚。

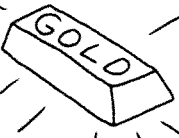
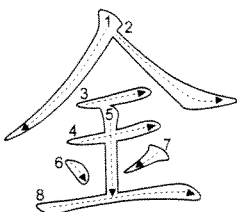

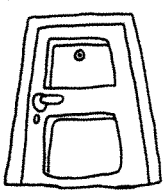
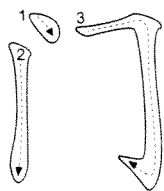
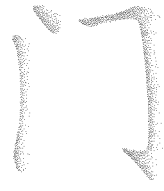
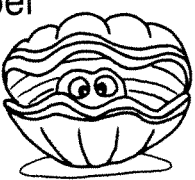
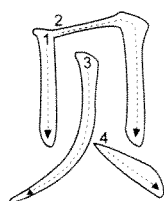
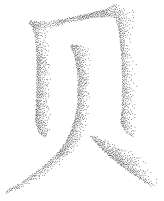

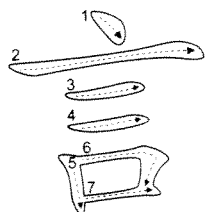

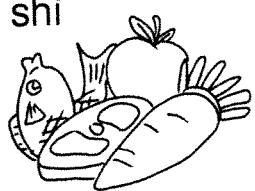
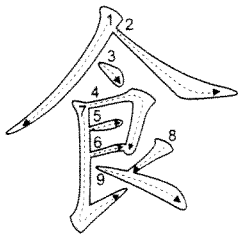

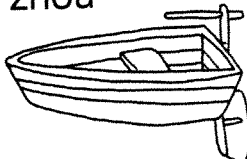
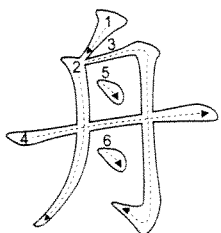
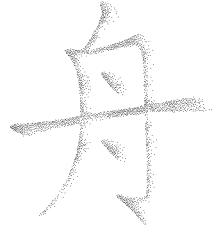
wǒ shǔ jià nǎr dōu bú qù zhǐ huì dào péng you jiā kǎo ròu
(A) 我暑假哪儿都不去，只会到朋友家烤肉。

nà yě bú cuò ya
(B) 那也不错呀!

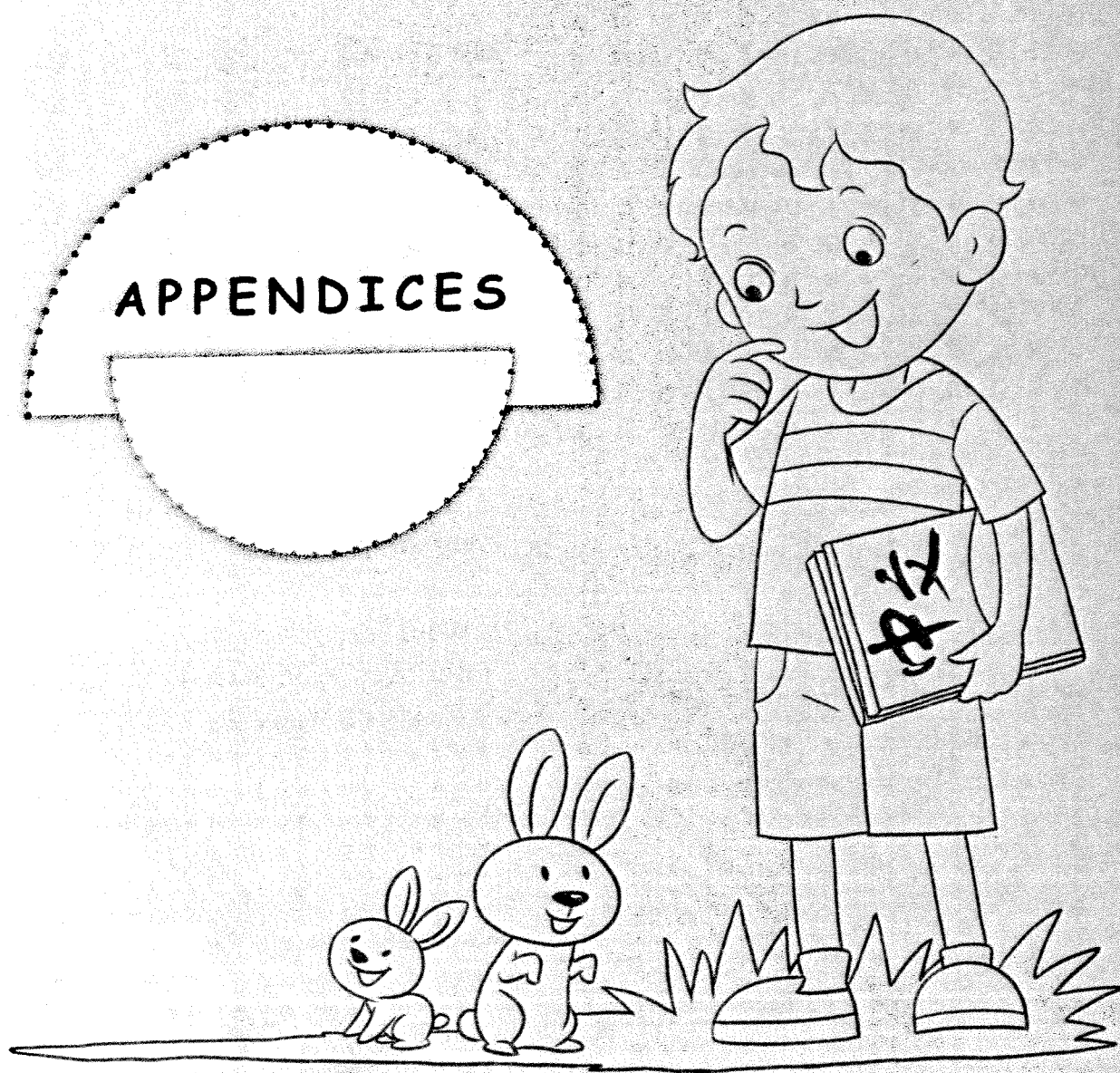


Let's Write!

写一写

<p>jīn</p>  <p>gold</p>				
<p>mén</p>  <p>door</p>				
<p>bèi</p>  <p>shellfish</p>				
<p>yán</p>  <p>word</p>				
<p>shí</p>  <p>food</p>				
<p>zhōu</p>  <p>boat</p>				

APPENDICES

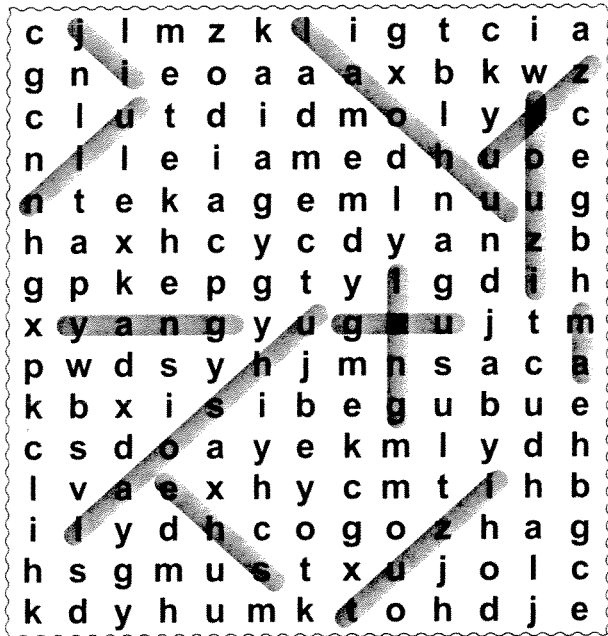


❶ Answer Key for Word Search and Crossword Puzzles

January 一月

1) Word Search: Zodiac Animals ❶

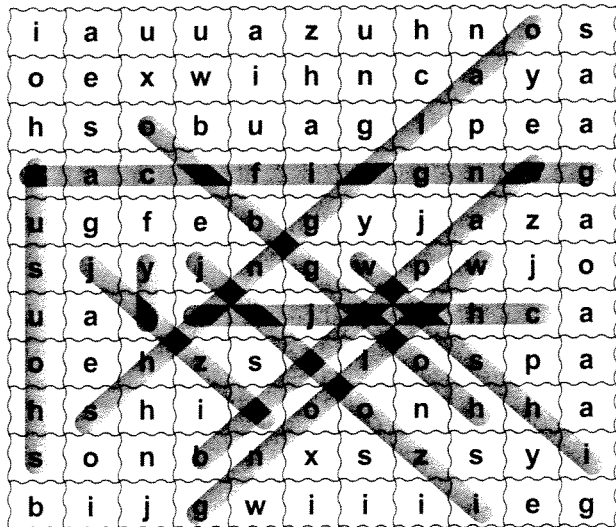
找一找：生肖



(See p. 89)

3) Word Search: Chinese New Year

找一找：农历新年

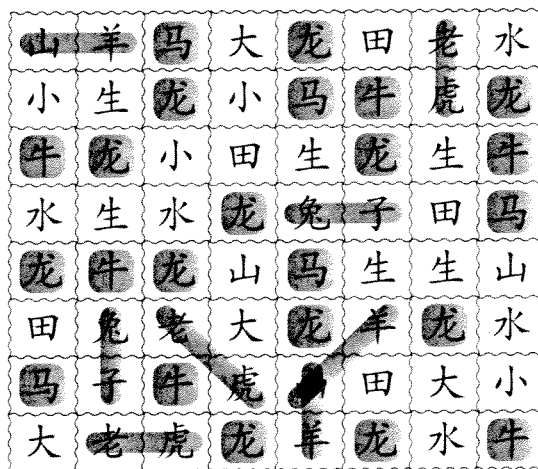


(See p. 99)

2) Word Search: Zodiac Animals ②

找一找：生肖 ㊀

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. 牛 : 6个 | 4. 龙 : 12个 |
| 2. 山羊 : 3个 | 5. 老虎 : 3个 |
| 3. 马 : 5个 | 6. 兔子 : 2个 |

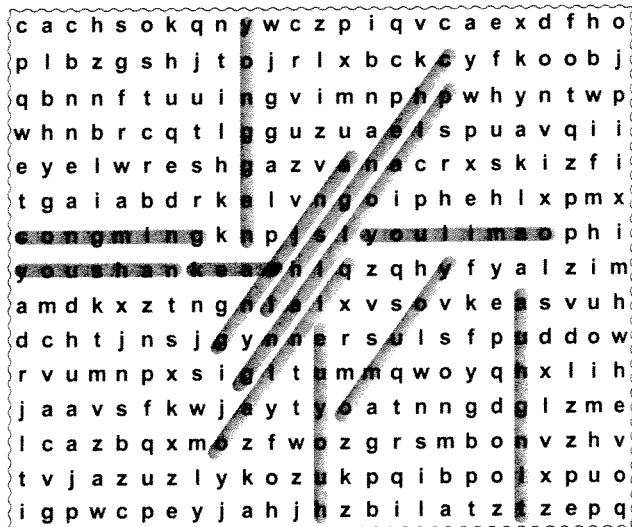


(See p. 90)

February 二月

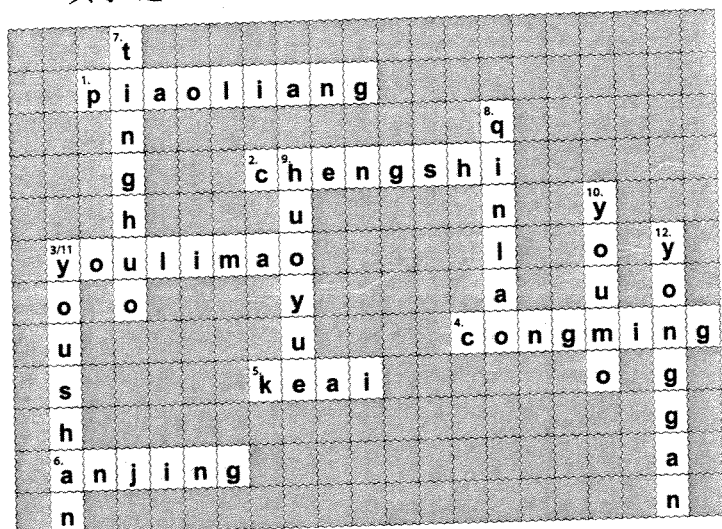
1) Word Search: Adjectives

找一找：人物形容词



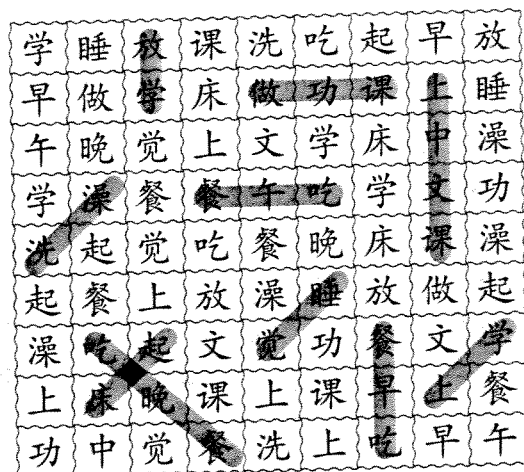
(See p. 159)

2) Crossword Challenge: Adjectives 填字谜：人物形容词



(See p. 160)

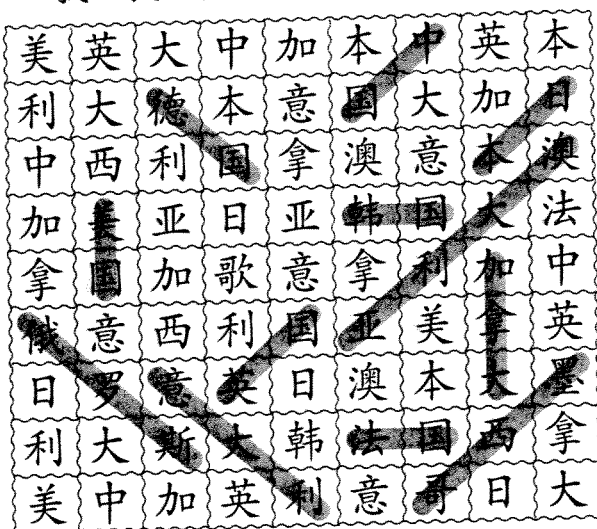
3) Word Search: Daily Activities 找一找：日常活动



(See p. 173)

March 三月

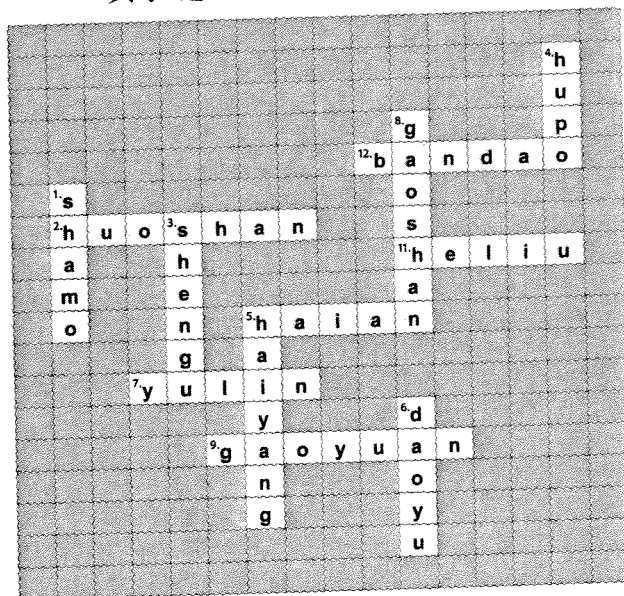
1) Word Search: Countries around the World 找一找：世界各国



1. měi guó/United States
2. zhōng guó/China
3. yì dà lì/Italy
4. fǎ guó/France
5. é luó sī/Russia
6. rì běn/Japan
7. dé guó/Germany
8. jiǎ ná dà/Canada
9. hán guó/South Korea
10. yīng guó/United Kingdom
11. mò xī gē/Mexico
12. ào dà lì yà/Australia

(See p. 188)

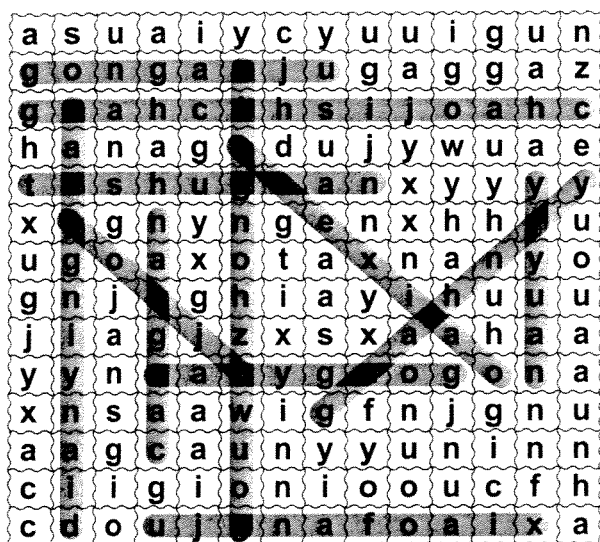
2) Crossword Puzzle: Landforms 填字谜：地形



(See p. 193)

3) Word Search: My Community

找一找：我的社区

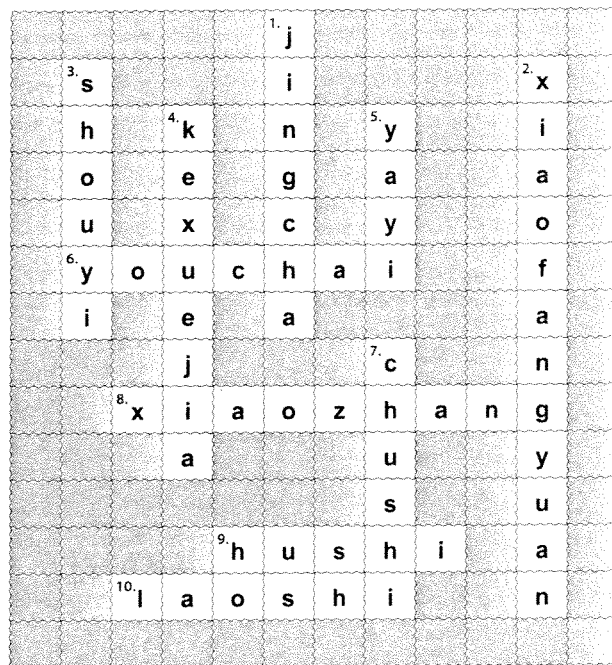


- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. School | 5. Movie Theater | 9. Supermarket |
| 2. Police station | 6. Fire Station | 10. Shopping mall |
| 3. Hospital | 7. Library | 11. Bank |
| 4. Post Office | 8. Park | 12. Restaurant |

(See p. 202)

4) Word Search: Community Helpers

找一找：社会人士



(See p. 203)

April 四月

1) Tang Poem: Qingming

唐诗：清明

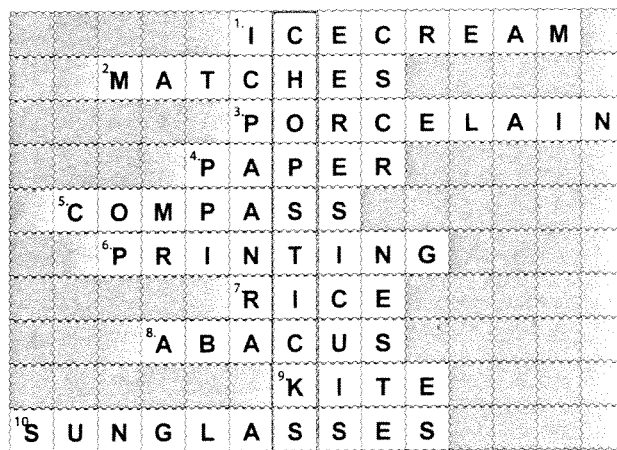


(人) : 行人; 牧童
 (地) : 路上; 酒家; 杏花村
 (时间) : 清明

(See p. 250)

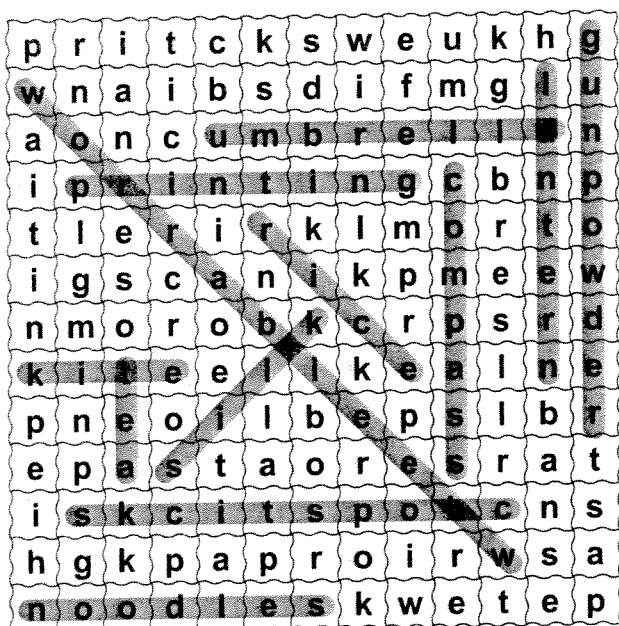
2) Crossword Puzzle: Chinese Inventions

填字谜：中国的发明



(See p. 256)

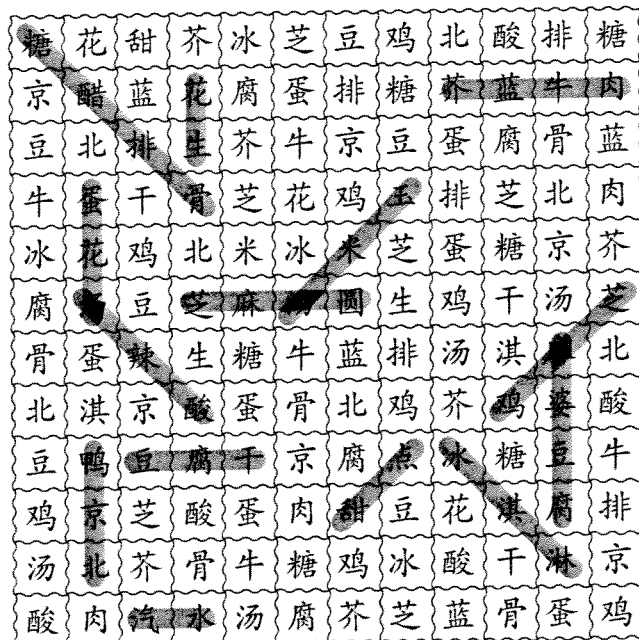
3) Word Search: Chinese Inventions 找一找：中国的发明



(See p. 257)

May 五月

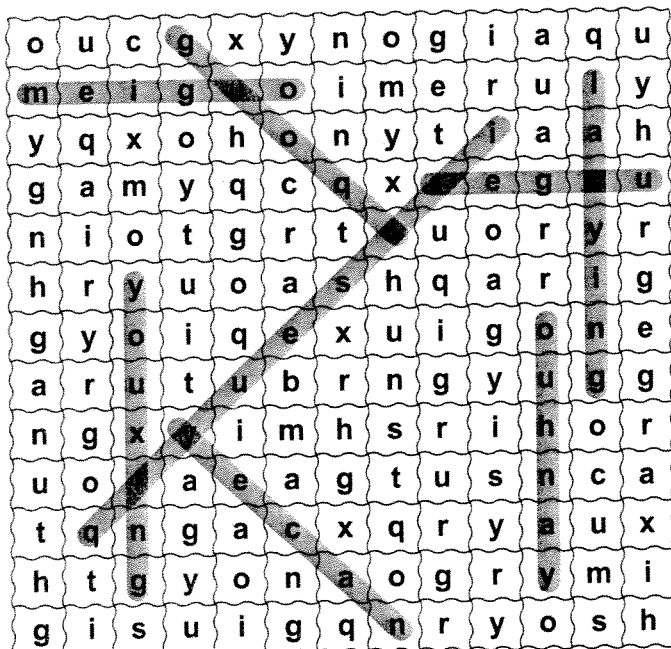
1) Word Search: Chinese Food 找一找：中国菜



(See p. 280)

July 七月

1) Word Search: Independence Day 找一找：美国独立日



(See p. 335)

② 100 Ideas To Celebrate Foreign Language Month

Verbal/Linguistic

1. Let students send home a newsletter about recent topics covered in Chinese class.
2. Let students listen to a local Chinese radio station in class.
3. Request that a Chinese greeting be used as part of the school's daily announcements.
4. Make a homework assignment involving students teaching their family members a list of Chinese words or phrases.
5. Let students research on a topic related to China and make an oral presentation to the class.
6. Record a self-introduction by each student on audio tape or videotape.
7. Let students make up a skit in Chinese and perform it in front of the class.
8. Let students write a school lunch menu using Chinese characters.
9. Let students retell a popular children's story using simple phrases in Chinese.
10. Let students learn to use an online English-Chinese dictionary.
11. Let students make a bilingual picture word book.
12. Let students write an essay or journal in Chinese.
13. Let students practice writing Chinese characters with a Chinese calligraphy brush and rice paper. Make a Chinese character quilt with students' work.
14. Let students host or participate in an essay contest.
15. Let students host or participate in a poster contest.
16. Let students make up designs for different types of greeting cards in Chinese. Students can "order" copies to be printed from cards made by their classmates.
17. Let students host a Chinese poetry contest.
18. Let students participate in activities sponsored by foreign language organizations such as NYSALT.
19. Choose one day in the month of March to be "Speak Mandarin Day". Encourage students to speak Mandarin whenever possible.
20. Introduce a Chinese tongue twister to all students who are learning Chinese in the school. Hold a contest among those who wish to participate.
21. Let students create a Chinese word search or crossword puzzle using a familiar vocabulary list. Students can then share puzzles with each other.

Logical/Mathematical

22. Create tangram puzzles.
23. Let students count numbers and play number games in Chinese.
24. Make projects with numbers in Chinese.
25. Let students do math calculations with numbers in Chinese.
26. Let students find out the width and height of the Great Wall of China.
27. Let students figure out the zodiac animal signs of famous people by using their birth years.
28. Let students collect data to make a chart or pie graph on a topic taught in a Chinese lesson.

Visual/Spatial

29. Plan a special "Chinese Movie Day" as a special treat. Watch and discuss a Chinese movie such as *Mulan* or *The Monkey King*.
30. Record a part of a program or newscast from a Chinese language TV network. Show it to the class and see how much they are able to understand.
31. Show a video about life in China or Chinese families to examine the similarities and differences between Chinese culture and other cultures.
32. Let students create a Great Wall of China collage. Draw a large outline of the Great Wall and mount it on a wall or bulletin board. Encourage students to bring in pictures of anything related to Chinese culture to fill the wall and make a class collage.

33. Let students design a travel brochure about a city in China that includes colorful pictures of famous sites.
34. Let students paint a Chinese landscape painting with a calligraphy brush. Display students' work in a prominent place in the school.
35. Let students make and display labels for objects in the classroom.
36. Let students observe panda behaviors on websites that offer live panda cam views of pandas in zoos in the United States.

Bodily/Kinesthetic

37. Demonstrate how to cook an easy Chinese dish or how to make tea.
38. Let students plan a field trip to Chinatown, a local Chinese restaurant, or a museum that features some aspect of Chinese history or culture.
39. Let students build a model of the Great Wall of China using recycled materials such as cardboard boxes.
40. Invite a professional or find a parent volunteer to do a demonstration related to a Chinese cultural art.
41. Collaborate with the gym department to introduce popular Chinese games like table tennis, Chinese jump rope, Chinese yoyo and the shuttlecock.
42. Make a Chinese shuttlecock and host a Chinese shuttlecock contest.
43. Teach a lesson on how to use chopsticks and have a contest.
44. Introduce a traditional Chinese group game such as "The hawk catching the young chicks".
45. Teach a lesson on the ancient Chinese art of paper folding and make a display of students' work.
46. Teach a lesson on the ancient Chinese art of paper cutting and make a display of students' work.

Musical/Rhythmic

47. Plan a Chinese Song Showcase in which each class sings a different children's song or Chinese folk song in Chinese.

48. Invite a musician who knows how to play a Chinese instrument to do a demonstration for the class.
49. Teach a Chinese folk dance that children can perform in class.
50. Let students create a rhyme or rap song using any previously learned vocabulary words and phrases.
51. Play a favorite CD or tape of Chinese music as students enter and exit the classroom.
52. Let students listen to Chinese background music while they work on art projects in class.
53. Invite students to sing a Chinese song over the intercom once a week in March.
54. Encourage students to sing the Chinese version of "Happy Birthday to you" for people who celebrate their birthday in March.
55. Let students practice singing familiar English songs that are translated in Chinese in both languages.
56. Let students make up a Chinese song using previously learned vocabulary words and phrases and the tune to a familiar song.
57. Let students practice counting numbers to the beat of an instrumental Chinese song.
58. Let students make up body movements that reflect the meaning of a Chinese song to go along with a new song.
59. Choose a segment of the Beijing Olympic DVD that highlights Chinese song and dance to show and discuss.

Interpersonal

60. Let students promote your Chinese language program by contributing to the school, district or town newsletter.
61. Invite guest speakers with a Chinese background to discuss their experiences related to learning Chinese and Chinese culture.
62. Let students sample different types of Chinese food.
63. Invite parents to a Chinese lesson to make a specific project with their children.
64. Let students interview teachers, staff and family members who have visited China.
65. Let students collect recipes to compile a Chinese cookbook.

66. Schedule a group of advanced level students to teach a lesson to beginner level students.
67. Display students' work throughout the school.
68. Display students' work in the local library.
69. Host a class or school-wide Chinese trivia contest/jeopardy game.
70. Ask a trivia question related to China after the morning announcements each day in March.
71. Serve Chinese food at lunch for some days in March.
72. Let students create an e-mail communication using Chinese language.
73. Let students set up a pen pal exchange with other students who are learning Chinese or with students in China.
74. Inform students about any appropriate Chinese Cultural Arts performances that are open to the public in the school's vicinity.
75. Make a display of books and videos about Chinese in the school or public library.
76. Host a party for local exchange students with Chinese food and music.
77. Organize an exchange student program.
78. Make a collection for a cause related to China such as "Pennies for Pandas" to the World Wildlife Fund.
79. Organize a Chinese talent show for students to participate by telling a story, singing, dancing or acting out a simple skit in Chinese.
80. Set up a video conference with students in another school who are learning Chinese or with a class in China.

Intrapersonal

81. Let students participate in a poster contest with Chinese themes.
82. Allow students to brainstorm about ways to celebrate Foreign Language Month and support their efforts to implement their ideas.
83. Introduce a current topic in China's current events and encourage students to express their opinions and feelings about it in a discussion or in a written assignment.
84. Let students look at pictures of children who live in China and compare their physical

surroundings with children who live in our country.

85. Let students create a self-portrait with traditional Chinese clothing.
86. Make a puppet and make up a little puppet show for the class.
87. Designate one day in March as "Chinese Lucky Color Day" and ask students to wear red, yellow or gold.
88. Let students learn about some famous Chinese people and how they achieved success.
89. Let students explore online Chinese resources that interest them.
90. Let students play online Chinese games.
91. Let students learn about the many inventions from ancient China and discuss their impact and importance.
92. Let students read and discuss books with Chinese themes.
93. Let students create a slogan, banner or poster about learning Chinese and explain it to the class.
94. Let students design and make a kite. If possible, take the class outdoors to fly it.
95. Let students learn about a typical day in the life of a student in China and compare it with a typical day in a student's life here.

Naturalist

96. Let students make a 3-dimensional map of China.
97. Let students explore the climate phenomenon of different regions in China. Make a weather report about the weather in some of China's major cities.
98. Let students make a list of animals that are indigenous to China and choose one to research.
99. Let students learn about the history of problems associated with China's Yellow and Yangtze Rivers and the Three Gorges Dam that was built to alleviate those problems.
100. Let students learn about some typical designs prevalent in Chinese structures like pagodas, temples and bridges and make drawings or models of them.

庆祝外语月100条

语言方面

1. 让学生把一份报道近期中文教学内容的校讯带回家。
2. 让学生在班上收听当地中文电台。
3. 要求学校以中文传达一部分的每日公告。
4. 布置家庭作业，让学生教导家人一些中文词汇。
5. 让学生研究一个关于中国的课题，然后以口述方式呈现给班上同学。
6. 用录音带或录影带录下每位学生的自我介绍。
7. 让学生准备一出短剧，表演给同学看。
8. 让学生用汉字写出一份学校午餐菜单。
9. 让学生利用简单的中文词语复述一个家喻户晓的儿童故事。
10. 让学生学习使用一个网上的英汉词典。
11. 让学生制作一个绘画文字本。
12. 让学生用中文书写一篇文章或日记。
13. 让学生用毛笔和宣纸练习书写汉字，再把学生的作品做成一张汉字百衲被。
14. 让学生主持或参加一个作文比赛。
15. 让学生主持或参加一个海报设计比赛。
16. 让学生以中文设计不同的贺卡。学生可以“订购”同学们所做的贺卡复本。
17. 让学生主持一场中文诗歌比赛。
18. 让学生参加由外语机构如NYSALT所赞助的活动。
19. 将三月里的某一天定为“中文日”。鼓励学生多说中文。
20. 向在学校里学习中文的学生介绍中文绕口令。

21. 让学生利用一个熟悉的词汇表设计中文字谜，然后和同学一起玩。

逻辑、数理方面

22. 制作七巧板谜题。
23. 让学生用中文数数字以及玩数字游戏。
24. 让学生用中文数字布置专题作业。
25. 让学生用中文数字算数。
26. 让学生找出万里长城的长度和宽度。
27. 让学生利用名人出生年份找出他们所属的生肖。
28. 让学生为中文课里所教的某个主题收集数据，做成图表。

视像、艺术方面

29. 筹备一个特别的“中文电影日”。观赏并讨论一部中文电影，如《花木兰》或《西游记》。
30. 录下一个中文电视台的部分节目或新闻报道，然后在班上播放，看学生能够了解多少。
31. 播放关于中国的生活或华人家庭生活的短片，探讨中华文化与其他文化的异同。
32. 让学生制作一张长城拼贴图。画出长城的轮廓，然后将它贴在墙上或布告栏上。鼓励学生带关于中华文化的任何东西，贴在墙上，做成班级贴拼图。
33. 让学生设计一个旅游小册子，介绍中国的某个城市。册子里要附上当地名胜地的彩照。
34. 让学生用毛笔画一幅中国山水画。将学生的作品展示在校园显眼处。
35. 让学生为班里的物件制作中文标签。

36. 让学生在互联网上观赏生活在美国动物园里的熊猫的视频。

实践操作方面

37. 示范如何烹煮一道简单的中国菜或如何泡茶。
38. 让学生到唐人街、当地中餐馆或展示中国历史或文化的博物馆做实地考察。
39. 让学生利用循环材料如纸箱制作长城模型。
40. 邀请一位专家或自愿家长来进行关于中华文化艺术的示范。
41. 和学校体操部合作, 引介受欢迎的中国游戏, 如乒乓、跳绳、溜溜球和毽子。
42. 制作一只毽子, 然后举行一场踢毽子比赛。
43. 教导如何使用筷子, 然后举行一场比赛。
44. 介绍一个传统的中国群体游戏, 如老鹰捉小鸡。
45. 教导古代中国折纸艺术, 然后展示学生作品。
46. 教导古代中国剪纸艺术, 然后展示学生作品。

音乐、舞蹈方面

47. 举行一个中文歌曲音乐会, 让各班以中文献唱一首儿歌或中国民谣。
48. 邀请一位懂得如何制作中国乐器的音乐家为学生做示范。
49. 教导一支中国民间舞蹈, 让学生以小组形式呈献给班上同学。
50. 让学生利用之前学过的任何字词, 创作一首韵文或说唱歌曲。
51. 在学生进出班时, 播放一张中文音乐光盘或卡带。

52. 当学生在班上制作手工时, 播放中文音乐。

53. 邀请学生在三月里每星期一次对着对讲机唱一首中文歌曲。
54. 鼓励学生为在三月过生日的朋友唱中文版的《生日快乐》。
55. 让学生练习以中英文演唱熟悉的、翻译成中文的英语歌曲。
56. 让学生利用之前所学的字词以及熟悉的歌曲旋律来创作一首中文歌曲。
57. 让学生跟着一首中文歌曲的节奏, 练习数数字。
58. 让学生设计能够表达某一首中文歌曲含义的肢体动作, 以配合那首歌曲。
59. 从北京奥运会的影碟中节选出一段关于中文歌曲和舞蹈的内容, 播放给学生看, 然后一起讨论。

人际互动方面

60. 让学生投稿校刊、区刊或镇刊以推广你的中文计划。
61. 邀请拥有中文背景的嘉宾来分享他们学习中文以及中华文化的经验。
62. 让学生品尝不同种类的中国菜。
63. 邀请家长参加一堂中文课, 和他们的孩子一起做手工。
64. 让学生访问曾到过中国的教师、职员以及家人。
65. 让学生收集食谱以汇编成一本中文烹饪书。
66. 让一群高年级学生为低年级学生上一堂课。
67. 在校园各处展示学生作品。
68. 在当地图书馆展示学生作品。
69. 举办一个班级或全校中文问答比赛。
70. 在三月每天早上的晨报后, 问一道和中国有关的小问题。

71. 在三月的某些日子为学生提供中式午餐。
72. 让学生利用中文写电子邮件。
73. 让学生和其他正在学中文或在中国的学生通信。
74. 通知学生有关学校附近、开放给公众的任何适合的中文文化艺术表演的信息。
75. 在学校或公共图书馆里展示中文书籍以及视频。
76. 为本地的交换生举办一个派对，提供中式食品和中文音乐。
77. 举办一个学生交流活动。
78. 为某个和中国有关的志工项目筹款，例如给世界自然基金会的“保护熊猫小额基金”。
79. 为学生举办一个才艺秀，让他们以中文讲故事、唱歌、跳舞或表演短剧。
80. 和其他学校正在学习中文的学生，或和在中国学校的一班学生开视频会议。

挑战自我方面

81. 让学生参加一个具有中文主题的海报设计比赛。
82. 让学生想出庆祝外语月的方式，并协助他们落实计划。
83. 提出一个和中国有关的时事课题，鼓励学生通过讨论或书写的方式表达看法和意见。
84. 让学生为自己画一幅穿着传统中国服装的个人塑像图。
85. 制作一个木偶并为学生准备一场小型的木偶戏。
86. 将三月其中一天定为“中国吉祥颜色日”，让学生在那天穿红色、黄色或金色的衣服上学。

87. 让学生看看生活在中国的孩子的照片，比较两地孩子的生活环境。
88. 让学生阅读一些著名华人成功的奋斗史。
89. 让学生搜索一些能够引发他们学习兴趣的网上中文资源。
90. 让学生玩中文网络游戏。
91. 让学生认识中国古代的发明，讨论它们对后世的影响及重要性。
92. 让学生阅读并讨论具有中文主题的书籍。
93. 让学生制作一个有关学习中文的标语、横幅或海报，然后解释给同学听。
94. 让学生设计并制作一只风筝。可能的话，带全班到户外放风筝。
95. 让学生认识中国学生的日常作息，并将之与本地学生的作比较。

自然地理方面

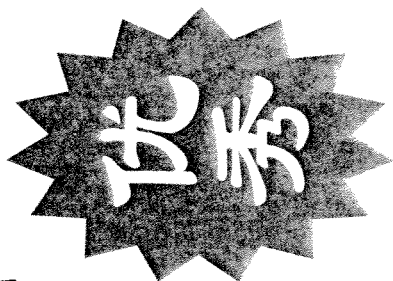
96. 让学生制作一张立体的中国地图。
97. 让学生查一查中国不同地方的气候。准备一份关于中国一些主要城市的气象报告。
98. 让学生列出生长在中国的动物。选择其中一个进行研究。
99. 让学生了解中国黄河与长江一直以来所带来的问题，以及为解决这些问题而建造的长江三峡大坝。
100. 让学生认识中国建筑物中的一些典型设计，如宝塔、寺庙和桥梁，然后根据设计作画或制作模型。



中文奖状

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Certificate of Achievement



gōng xǐ
恭喜! Congratulations!



Awarded to

Student's Name

For Achievement of Participation in
the Study of Chinese Language and Culture

Issue Date

Signature of Principal

Signature of Chinese Teacher

语言：Communication

听：

说：

读：

写：

语法：

文化：Cultures

本课主题 Topic

其他学科贯连：Connections

英语或其他外语：

数学：

自然科学：

音乐：

美术：

体育：

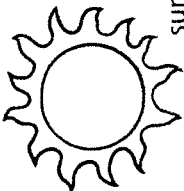


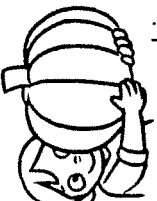

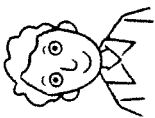



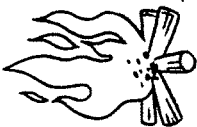

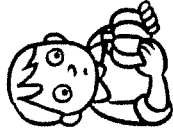







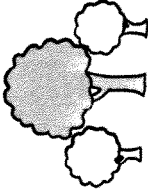

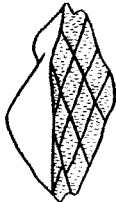


比较：Comparisons

_____ VS. _____

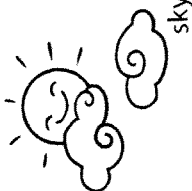
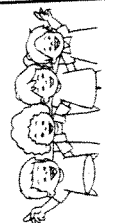
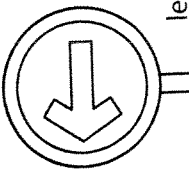

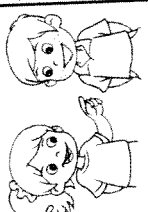

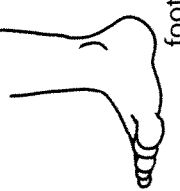



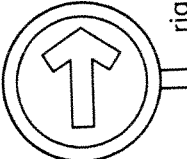



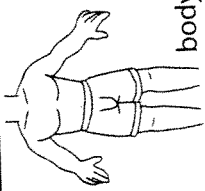
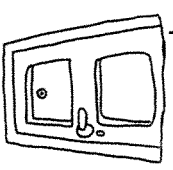


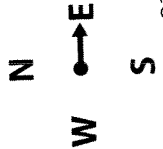
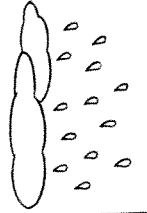
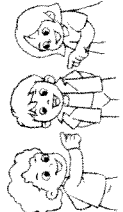



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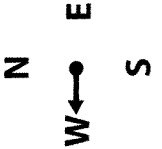





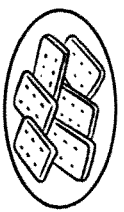
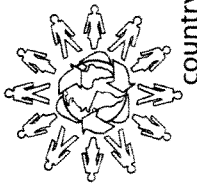
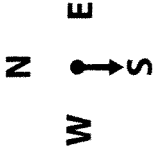

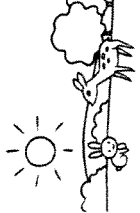
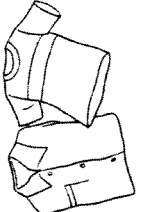


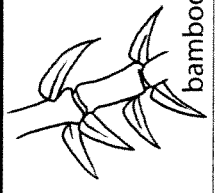
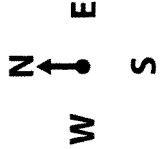



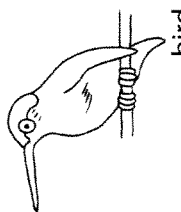
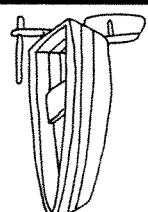
异：

社区应用：Communities

	sun					water					up					big					ox					man					ear					mouth			
	moon					fire					down					small/little					sheep					woman					eye					heart			
	mountain					wood					person					middle					horse					field					hand					son			

名字: _____

	sky				
	we, us, they				
	left				
	winter				
	you				
	big river				
	foot				
	gold				
	rice				
	name				
	right				
	wind				
	I, me				
	jade				
	body				
	door				
	soil				
	word				
	east				
	rain				
	he, him				
	stone				
	beans				
	shellfish				

Use these reward coupons as an incentive for students to demonstrate good behavior and/or performance. Students who accumulate 100 points can trade them in for a free homework pass or some other appropriate prize. (It is recommended to print this page on color paper.)



5 points



5 points



5 points



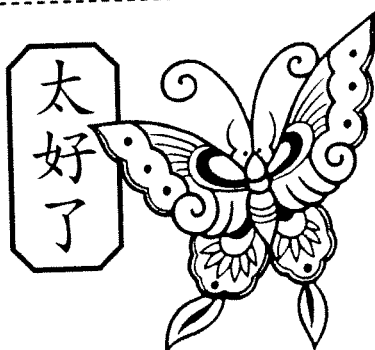
10 points



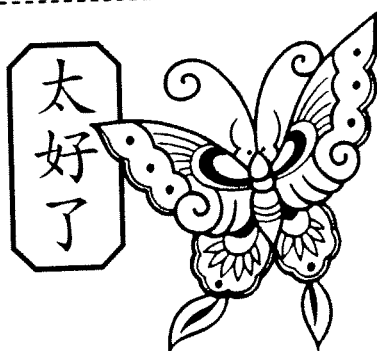
10 points



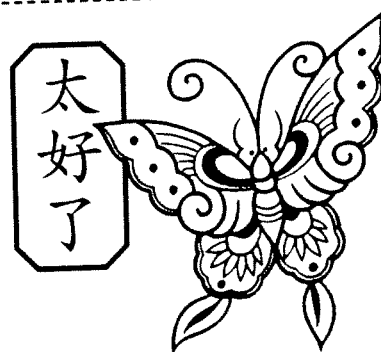
10 points



20 points



20 points



20 points



25 points



25 points



25 points

名字： _____ 月 _____ 日

(相同)

(不相同)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

日 月

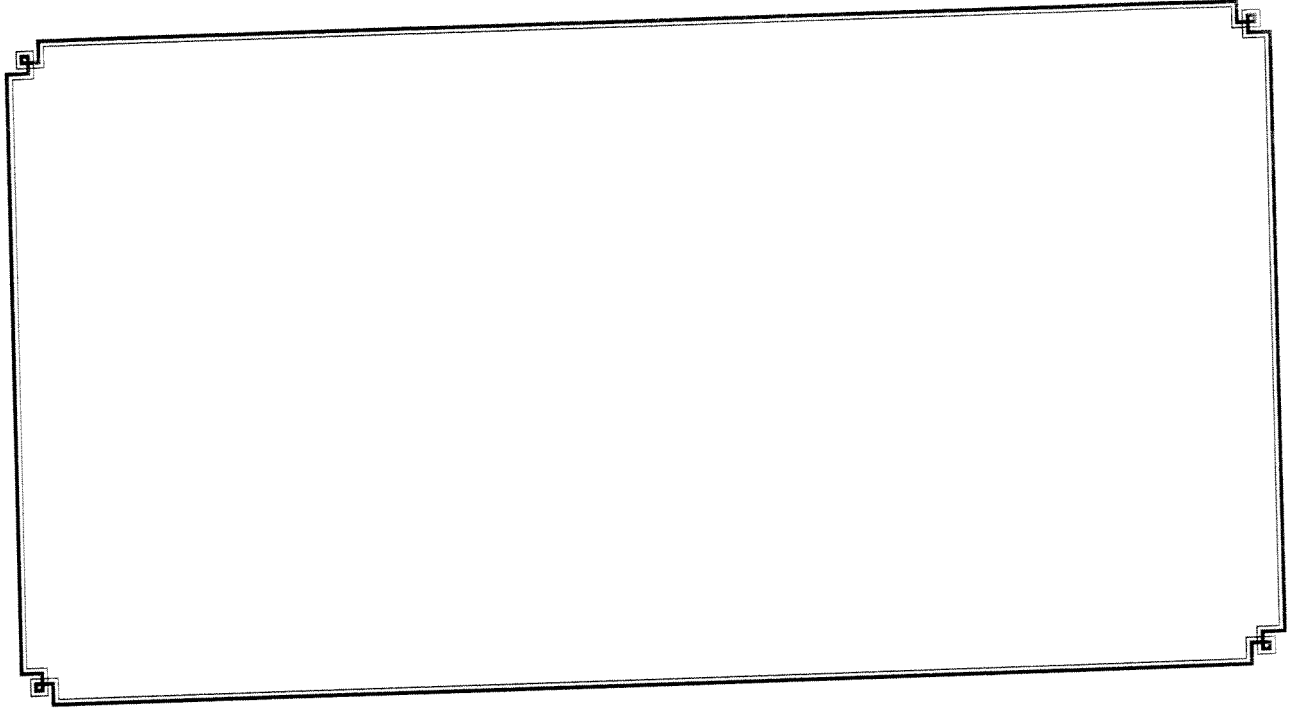
名字:

日

月

名:

名字： _____ 月 _____ 日



作文题目

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